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any significance in that they're comparable to what we find in any legislation which guidelines are provided by the Legislature for an agency through a later implement. As a matter of fact, one of the provisions in the section 13 was reviewed with a different assistant attorney general a number of times prior to the time the bill was written to see whether or not they felt it was adequate. And at that time we were told that the bill probably would be sufficient to meet the test of not delegating legislative authority. There isn't any question in my mind but what the rise in property tax for school purposes is going to continue. There wasn't any doubt in my mind but what the Legislature and the State of Nebraska have reached the point where a more equitable system for financing for schools should be selected. There's no doubt in my mind but what the enactment of this bill will improve educational...and equalize educational opportunity throughout the state. And I would urge the members to support the enactment of LB772 into law.

PRESIDENT: Senator Whitney.

SENATOR WHITNEY: Mr. President and members of the Legislature. I'm asking you not to override the veto on LB772. If this becomes law, it would take away local control. There will always have to be a lid on spending because many school districts will be getting from 60% to 75% of their operational costs paid by the state. School boards tell me that if they get that much of their operational costs paid for by the state that they will make extra expenditures. So the school boards in the future would be faced with maximum expenditure lids, if this bill were to pass. This bill tells the school board how many students they will need per teacher to be able or eligible for state aid under the hardship clause. It tells what the size of school shall be, to be eligible for the hardship aid. It tells those school boards who manage schools of grades K-8th grade that they're not the right kind of school board for their school to be eligible for hardship aid even though their school may be getting only 10% of their costs paid for by the state. While other schools may be getting 75%. It tells those school boards who manage the high schools, grades 9-12, that they're not the right kind of a school board for their schools to be eligible for their proper share of state aid. Even though their schools may be getting only 20-25% of their costs in the form of state aid. It tells certain school boards that they will have to drop courses and fire teachers and thereby reduce their quality of education to be eligible for state aid under the hardship clause. It tells what the size of schools shall be to be eligible for aid under this hardship clause. Now I do not want to be a party to taking local control away from the people in their local communities. If this Legislature studies all the effects, the detrimental effects of this bill, I'm certain that it'll push the red button. This bill uses government as an instrument to force tenants to pay their landlord's property taxes. The landlords now have tax loopholes. They can accelerate depreciation, thereby reducing the values of rental property quickly.....

PRESIDENT: Can we please have some decorum in the chamber? I just got a call from one of the senators towards the back of the chamber. He cannot hear. Now this is just as important that we listen to Senator Whitney as to Senator Warner. It's a very important bill.

SENATOR WHITNEY: Thank you, Mr. President. This bill uses government as an instrument to force the tenants to pay the